The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 66 of Vol. VII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 680]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1799. [TEN CENTS SINGLE.]

Auction & Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hooper, two doors below the Eagle Tavern; where they intend carrying on the Auction and Commission Business under the firm of

Vandewall & Mosby.

Any thing committed to them in their line will be received and strictly attended to. Advances in cash will be made if required.

They have on hand for Sale, low for Cash or on 60 or 90 days credit,

Best German Oznaburgs, by bale or piece
Droghedas, by the piece
Brown Irish Linens
India Cottons
Old Antigua Rum by the Hhd.
Northward ditto by the barrel
Molasses by the Hhd.
Brown Sugar by the Hhd. or Bbl.

Markes Vandewall.
Benjamin Mosby.

Richmond, October 1st, 1799.

N. B. Their stated days of sale are on Wednesdays *and* Fridays. *V. & M*

Thomas Gilliat & James Kirby,

HAVING ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP, UNDER THE FIRM OF

Gilliat & Kirby,

Inform their friends, that they have just received, per the HERCULES, *from* LIVERPOOL, *a large supply of*

Kendal Cottons,
White and Coloured Plains,
Striped and Rose Blankets,
Yarn and Plaid Hose,
Manchester Stuffs, &c.

And are in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of their

WOOLENS,

Per first ship from Liverpool, and a very extensive assortment of

FANCY *and* FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

By the ALEXANDER from London—All of which will be offered for *SALE* on moderate terms, either for Cash or Country Produce, or on a credit of six months.

They have also on hand, a large quantity of best

London bottled Porter,

In casks of six dozen each, which will be disposed of on very low terms.

NOTICE.

IT is with much regret that the subscriber should again have occasion to notify those who have been a considerable time delinquent, that it is now impossible for him to grant them any further indulgence: therefore, it is necessary for all those who are in arrears and whose accounts have been long due, to make immediate payment to him, or to Messrs. GILLIAT & KIRBY, whose receipt will be sufficient for the same, or give such security as will be deemed satisfactory——Those who fail to comply with this request, suits will be instituted against them indiscriminately.

Thomas Gilliat.

Richmond, September 18. (tf)

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Charlotte county, the 24th of March last, a likely negro woman named

NANCY:

About 28 or 30 years of age, large and lusty—had on when she went away a striped calico gown, a green durants skirth, a blue cloak, linen cap, and a broad-brim hat. Her teeth are remarkably wide apart before. She was raised near Charles City court-house, the property of one Mr. Harwood; she afterwards belonged to a Capt. David Holloway, in the city of Richmond; she was also the property of one Mr. Jacob Abrahams in said city, who sold her to one Mr. Dejarnatt, of whom I purchased her. It is likely she may be about Richmond, as she lived there a considerable time, and is generally acquainted there.——Any one that will deliver me the said Nancy shall receive the above reward, or by giving me such information that I get her again, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble by

James Brooks.

November 1st, 1799.

Bail & Delivery Bonds.
For sale at this Printing-Office.

FOR SALE,
VALUABLE
Slate Quarries;

LYING on James river, near the mouth of Slate river, about sixty miles above the city of Richmond, in Virginia; the quality of which has been proved by experiments made in Richmond and Manchester, and the quantity will not be doubted, when viewed by any one a judge in the article. The situation of these Quarries, immediately on navigable water, and their scarcity in other quarters, particularly in similar situations, giving almost the entire monopoly in this country to their owner, render them an object worthy the attention of the enterprizing and industrious.—The other property formerly advertised with those Quarries, being now disposed of, THEY will be sold on moderate terms (in proportion to their value) for bonds well secured, property in Richmond, public securities, or any other thing that will produce a certain annual income, and ultimately insure the principal.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,
About 400 acres of well timbered, unimproved, level, lively grain

LAND,

On James river, about seventy miles above Richmond, in the same way, and on moderate terms. (F)

John Nicholas.

Doct. JOHN LEMAYEUR,
Offers to SELL one of the best

Plantations,

Of the same size, on Dunlap's creek; containing 344 acres, on which there is 50 acres of clear land, with a good apple and peach orchard, and 15 acres of meadow, formerly belonging to Roger Morning, with a good Dwelling House, double Barn, and Stables, with all other necessary buildings.

ALSO, TO RENT,
For 2, 3, or 5 Years,
A PLANTATION,

Adjoining the one where I now live—and several large and small tracts of

VALUABLE LAND,

that he will also dispose of on good terms, in large or small tracts, to suit the purchasers.

John Lemayeur.

Mount Pleasant, 12th Nov. 1799. (6)

N. B. The last mentioned tracts are situated in Greenbriar, Monroe, Liberty, and Botetourt counties.

M. M. MYERS,

Has on hand at the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Moody & Price,

West-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin in Cases,
Coffee,
Ginger,
Liverpool Salt in Sacks,
German Oznaburgs,
Writing Paper,
Window Glass, crown and common, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10.

A QUANTITY OF

Hollow Glass Ware,

CONSISTING OF

Decanters,
Wine Glasses,
Pint, half pint and quarter pint Tumblers.

A few Casks of Genuine

CABANISS'S

Chewing Tobacco,

Which with a variety of other articles in the *Dry Good & Grocery Line,*

will be disposed of either by wholesale or retail at low prices, for Cash, Country Produce or Note at a short date.

Richmond, October 24th, 1799.

For Sale at this Printing-Office,
Tables of Stamp-Duties.

ALSO—*TABLES*
For receiving and paying Gold, according to act of Congress, calculated for the use of the Bank of the United States.

Blank Writs, Executions, Subpœnas, &c.
May be had at this Printing-Office.

I FOREWARN all persons at their peril, from buying of John Glenn, or any other person, appointed by him, to sell, the following Negroes, to wit:

Nat, Will, Delphia, and two Children,

which negroes were sold to Austin Hewlett, and every requisite complied with; but since the death of the said Hewlett, the said Glenn, by fraudulent means, has got the negroes back again.—There is a suit, brought by me against the said Glenn, now depending in the high court of chancery, for the right of the said negroes, and until that is determined, I suppose no person would be justifiable in buying, without being sufficiently secured in the title, as I conceive there cannot be a good title made.——The negroes are as follow: Nat is about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a bright yellow complexion, stout made, and is now in the possession of the said Glenn, in New-Kent county. Will is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, nearly the size and complexion of Nat, is with Matthew Glenn, the son of the abovementioned Glenn, who resides either in King and Queen county, or Gloucester, I do not know which. Delphia is about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, very yellow, of a middling size, with her youngest child, as I have been informed, is in the possession of a Peter Ferry, who married the daughter of Glenn, and now resides in Richmond—Randolph, the other child of Delphia, is in the possession of Glenn, is about five or six years old, rather of a darker complexion than the rest.

James Hewlett,
Surviving Executor of Austin Hewlett.
New-Kent, November 25, 1799. (2w)

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward,

For stopping the Villain!

RAN away on the 25th of July last, from the subscriber near this city,

George,

a likely stout made mulatto man, 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a conspicuous scar under his left jaw, occasioned by a defective tooth, a large scar on the back of his right hand from the cut of a knife, and a small one inclining obliquely downwards in the middle of his forehead, occasioned by some accident when a child, stutters a little when about to speak, a bushy head of hair, legs rather small from the constant use of boots, and of sulky looks and temper, except when he chooses to force a deceitful smile.—— He has served an apprenticeship to the barber's trade, knows a little of shoemaking, and is, when he pleases, a very complete domestic servant. —— As he has several times travelled with me into the northern states, it is possible he may obtain a forged certificate of freedom and endeavor to go that way, or towards Kentucky, where his mother and other connexions are in the possession of a Mr. William Holland, whose name he sometimes affects to bear—and this is the more probable, as a short time previous to his departure he possessed himself of the means of travelling by forcing into my desk. If he is caught *out* of the state of Virginia, the above reward will be paid on his delivery to me at this place—if taken in this state and delivered, Fifty Dollars will be paid—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, Thirty Dollars will be allowed. All masters of vessels are cautioned against affording the said runaway a conveyance out of the state, and all other persons against harboring, employing or secreting him—as no expence will be spared in a rigorous prosecution of those who do so.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, Virginia, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

Notice.

On the Second Wednesday in December next,

Will be offered for SALE,

To the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, before the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5920 acres of Land

In the county of Bedford, and situated on the branches of Staunton river and Goose creek.

ALSO,

1140 acres of Land,

In three separate tracts, lying in Pittsylvania county, on the south side of Staunton river. It is said there is a valuable Copper Mine on some part of the last mentioned land. The Bedford tract lies within twenty two miles, the Pittsylvania within twenty six miles of Lynchburg.——The aforesaid lands are a part of the estate of the late Jacob Rubsamen, and pursuant to a power delegated by him in his will to his executors, are offered for sale by the subscriber.

Thomas Banks,
Surviving acting Executor of Jacob Rubsamen.
Manchester, 26th Oct. 1799. tds

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND COPY OF

BACON'S ABRIDGMENT,

5 volumes folio—in good preservation.
Enquire of the Printer.
November 18

LATEST

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Translated from papers received by the Cabot, Captain Compton, arrived at Baltimore, from Embden.

ALKMAAR, September 22.

Our neighbouring villages have considerably suffered during the last engagement. Crabbendam has been totally burnt; many houses in De Zyp, at Groet, Schoorl, Schorldam, and in the Long Dyke, have been laid in ashes. The roads are strewed with slain, Russians, and some British, for whose interment we are now providing.

General Dumonceau has been transported to Amsterdam, where it was judged he would enjoy quietness and repose for his recovery. Yesterday and to-day we have been constantly engaged to pick up the strayed Russians, who hid themselves in the Berger woods and downs.

It appears now sufficiently clear that the intention of the enemy, was to drop the Russians along the shore and through the Downs, until below Eyncaud at sea, while the English, with a large force, should march up to fix the whole left wing betwixt two fires. But as the Russians now forced on betwixt Bergen and Schoorl, through the Duynen woods, they were immediately surrounded by the French; and while the English did not sufficiently attack the centre at Schoorldam gen Dumonceau, who commanded the same embraced the opportunity of seconding the left wing, whereby not only the Russians suffered so enormously, but the English were prevented making a sortie from Petten. It is therefore probable that the enemy being so well beaten in his right wing, prevented his march by Schermerhorn, to Alkmaar.

Amsterdam Courant Extra, September 23.

"*Schoorl, near Alkmaar, Sept. 21*

"If ever there was any thing that could make the adherents of the stadtholder blush, it must be the horrid transactions of the day before yesterday. From the first time that the English had a footing on our shores, was this village in particular the unfortunate victim of their cruelties. The 19th instant is for us, and all inhabitants of this country, a day of mourning and abhorrence, and must remain a disgrace to the Orange party, to distant generations.

"Early in the morning of the 19th, was our village, which was then in possession of the French, taken by the Russians, and then retaken by the French; and in fine, in the course of a short time, passed three times into the hands of the contending parties. Whenever the Russians, but for a short time, became masters of this village, they devoted themselves to plunder murder, exacting money, and all the valuables the people possessed; but nothing could satiate their rapacity—even after a great number of the unfortunate inhabitants had given up their all to these barbarians—after they had even broken open all the chests and lockers of the houses, and plundered them of their contents; and while the poor inhabitants on their knees, with folded hands, prayed for their lives, still these Russian monsters were possessed of so much malignity, or obeying the orders of the English, that not even pregnant matrons, hoary fathers, lisping infants, or beauteous maidens were spared! The matrons, in the face of their husbands and fathers, were violated in the most brutal and savage manner! and thus fell victims to their lust and rapacity! and after that, those who escaped the bayonet, were shot, or in a most shocking manner cut to pieces, and their mangled corpses left the most horrid and frightful spectacle, of which a vast many were sent to Alkmaar in waggons.

"A few whom the enemy left for dead, afterwards were able to crawl from the heaps of the slaughtered and endeavored to preserve the remaining sparks of life, by a retreat. Their dead bodies were found in the houses and cellars, as well of our village, as in several other scattered habitations, where the Russians had committed such cruelties, as are more the characteristics of wild beasts than of men! Cruelties and wantonness from which nature recoils with horror, and at which humanity trembles! This is the *deliverance* which the northern nations have brought to us! This is the restoration of *religion and good order*, which the Stadtholder and British general have ordered to us! Who is there but must tremble at the fate of those people whom the fortune of war may throw in the power of those tyrants.

"A French hussar who conducted to Alkmaar, some of the miserable women and children whose husbands and parents shared in the fate of the day, refused to accept a purse of money which was offered to him, as a recompense for his kindness; but being importuned at last submitted. What a contrast betweeu this soldier and our wanton redeemers!

"The brave French and Dutch, to whom the fortune of war was less favorable, and who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, although their number is small are treated most cruelly; some even after they had laid down their arms, were wantonly and cowardly butchered; what a difference between such treatment, to what they experience from us!"

NEW-YORK, November 25.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Yesterday arrived at this port, in 46 days from Greenock, the ship Fanny, Captain Braine.—By this arrival we have been favored with *London papers to the 1st, and Glasgow to the 4th October*, from which we have selected the following important intelligence:

London Gazette Extraordinary,

Downing-street, Sept 24.

The following dispatch has this day been received from the duke of York, by the right hon. Henry Dundas:

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Sept. 20.

SIR,

IN my dispatch of the 16th instant, I acquainted you with my intention of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's position, the moment that the reinforcements joined. Upon the 19th, every necessary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns in the following order:—The left column, under the command of lieut. gen. sir R. Abercrombie, consisting of two squadrons of the 18th light dragoons; major gen. the earl of Chatham's brigade; major gen. Moore's brigade; major gen. the earl of Cavan's brigade; first battalion of British grenadiers of the line; first battalion of light infantry of the line; the 23 and 55th regiments under col. Macdonald, destined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee, marched at five o'clock in the evening of the 18th. The column upon the right, the first commanded by lieut. gen. D'Harman, consisting of the 7th light dragoons, twelve battalions of Russians, and major gen. Manner's brigade; the second, commanded by lieut. gen. Dundas, consisting of two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons, two brigades of foot guards, and major gen. Prince William's brigade; the third column, commanded by lieut gen. sir James Pulteney, consisting of two squadrons of the 11th light dragoons, major gen. Don's brigade, and major gen. Coote's brigade, marched from the positions they occupied at day-break, the morning of the 19th. The object of the first column was, to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duyne, the villages under these heights, and finally to take possession of Bergen; the second was to force the enemy's position at Walmenhuysen and Schoorldam, and to co operate with the column under lieut. gen. D'Harman; and the third, to take possession of Ouds Carpsel, at the head of Lange dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaar.

It is necessary to observe, that the country in which we had to act, presented, in every direction, the most formidable obstacles. The enemy upon their left occupied to great advantage, the High Sand Hills, which extend from the sea in front of Petten, to the town of Bergen, and was entrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the columns under lieutenant generals Dundas and sir James Pulteney had to move for the attack of the fortified posts of Walmenhuysen, Schoreldam and the Lange Dyke, is a plain intersected every three or four hundred yards by broad deep wet ditches and canals. The bridges across the only two or three roads which led to these places were destroyed and abbatis were laid at different distances.

Lieutenant general D'Harman's column commenced its attack, which was conducted with the greatest spirit and gallantry, at half past three o'clock in the morning, and by eight had succeeded in so great a degree as to be in possession of Bergen. In the wooded country which surrounds the village the principal force of the enemy was placed, and the Russian troops advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable resistance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was necessary to preserve the advantages they had gained; and they were, in consequence, after a most vigorous resistance, obliged to retire from Bergen, (where I am much concerned to state, Lieutenant general D'Harman and Tobienchekoff were made prisoners, the latter dangerously wounded) and fell back upon Schoreldam, which village they were also forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by major general Manners' brigade, notwithstanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Russians, which had co-operated with lieutenant general Dundas, in the attack of Walmenhuysen,

by major general D Oyley's brigade of guards, and by the 35th regiment under the command of his highneſs prince William. The action was renewed by theſe troops for a conſiderable time with ſucceſs; but the entire want of ammunition, on the part of the Ruſſians, and the exhauſted ſtate of the whole corps engaged in that particular ſituation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zyper Sluys.

As ſoon as it was ſufficiently light, the attack upon the village of Walmenhuyſen, where the enemy was ſtrongly poſted with cannon, was made by lieutent general Dundas. Three battalions of Ruſſians, who formed a ſeparate corps, deſtined to co-operate from Krabbendam in this attack, commanded by major general Sedmoratzky, very gallantly ſtormed the village on its left flank, while at the ſame time it was entered on the right by the 1ſt regiment of guards. The grenadier battalion of the guards had been previouſly detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the left of lieutenant general De Harman's column, as the 3d regiment of guards, & the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, had been to keep up the communication with that of lieutenant general ſir James Pulteney. The remainder of lieutenant general Dundas's column, which after taking poſſeſſion of Walmenhuyſen, had been joined by the 1ſt battalion of the 5th regiment, marched againſt Schoreldam, which place they maintained, under a very heavy and galling fire, until the troops engaged on their right had retired at the concluſion of the action.

The column under lieutenant general ſir James Pulteney proceeded to its object of attack at the time appointed, and after overcoming the greateſt difficulties and the moſt determined oppoſition, carried by ſtorm the principal poſt of Ouds Caſpel at the head of the Lange Dyke; upon which occaſion the 40th regiment, under the command of colonel Spencer, embraced a favorable opportunity which preſented itſelf of highly diſtinguiſhing themſelves.

This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian army under the command of general Daendels. The circumſtances, however, which occurred on the right, rendered it impoſſible to profit by this brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the higheſt credit on the general officers and troops engaged in it: and made it neceſſary to withdraw lieutenant general ſir James Pulteney's column from the poſition which he had taken within a ſhort diſtance of Alkmaar. The ſame circumſtances led to the neceſſity of recalling the corps under lieutent general ſir Ralph Abercrombie, who had proceeded without interruption to Hoorne, of which city he had taken poſſeſſion, together with the garriſon. The whole of the army has therefore re occupied its former poſition.

The well grounded hopes I had entertained of complete ſucceſs in this operation, and which were fully juſtified by the reſult of the three, and by the firſt ſucceſſes of the fourth attack upon the right, add to the great diſappointment I muſt naturally feel on this occaſion: but the circumſtances which have occurred, I ſhould have conſidered of very little general importance, had I not to lament the loſs of many brave officers and ſoldiers, both of his majeſty's and the Ruſſian troops, who have fallen.

The gallantry diſplayed by the troops engaged, the ſpirit with which they overcame every obſtacle which nature and art oppoſed to them, and the cheerfulneſs with which they maintained the fatigues of an action which laſted without intermiſſion from half paſt three o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to deſcribe or extol. Their exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their king and country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this firſt attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the diſtinguiſhed merit of thoſe who fell, I have much conſolation in being able to ſtate, that the efforts which have been made, although not crowned with immediate ſucceſs, ſo far from militating againſt the general object of the campaign, promiſe to be highly uſeful to our future operations. The capture of 60 officers, and upwards of 3000 men, with the deſtruction of 16 pieces of cannon, with large ſupplies of ammunition, which the interſected nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loſs of the enemy in the field has been far ſuperior to our own: and in addition to this, it is material to ſtate, that nearly 15,000 of the allied troops had unavoidably no ſhare in this action.

In viewing the ſeveral circumſtances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid expreſſing the obligations I owe to lieutenant generals Dundas and ſir J. Pulteney, for their able aſſiſtance; and alſo to mention my great ſatisfaction at the conduct of major generals his highneſs prince William, D'Oyley, Manners, Burrard, and Don, to whoſe ſpirited exertions the credit gained by the brigades they commanded is greatly to be imputed.

Captain ſir Home Popham, and the ſeveral officers of my ſtaff, exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, and rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice. I feel alſo much indebted to the ſpirited conduct of a detachment of ſeamen, under the direction of ſir Home Popham and captain Godfrey of the navy, in the conduct of three gun boats, each carrying one twelve pound carronade, which acted with conſiderable effect on the Alkmaar canal; nor muſt I omit expreſſing my acknowledgements to the Ruſſian major generals Eſſen, Sedmoratzky, and Schutorff.

I tranſmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded and miſſing.

I am, ſir, yours, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received returns of the loſs of the Ruſſian troops, I can only obſerve, that I underſtand their loſs in killed, wounded and miſſing, amounts to near 1500 men.

Return of killed, wounded and miſſing.

Total—1 lieut. col. 2 captains, 2 ſubalterns, 1 ſtaff, 2 ſergeants, 109 rank and file killed; 7 lieut. cols. 6 majors, 15 captains, 15 ſubalterns, 20 ſergeants, 2 drummers, 345 rank and file wounded; 22 ſergeants, 5 drummers, 463 rank and file miſſing.

Return of officers, killed, wounded, miſſing and taken priſoners.

Grenadier battalion of guards—liet. colonel Morris and capt. Gunthope, killed; col. Waybyard and capt. Neville, wounded.

3d battalion of the 2d guards—lieut. col. Cook, wounded; liet. col. Dawkins and capt Forbes, wounded and taken priſoners; capt. Henry Wheatley, wounded; enſign Oyley wounded and taken priſoner.

1ſt battalion of Coldſtream guards—lieut. col. Cunninyngham, wounded.

1ſt battalion of 17th foot—major Grey, major Cockburne, captains Grace and Knight wounded; lieut. Wickham, miſſing, ſuppoſed taken; lieut. Wilſon and enſign Thompſon, wounded.

2d battalion of the 17th foot—major Wood and lieutenant Saunders, wounded.

1ſt battalion of the 40th foot—enſign Elcolm, killed; major Wingfield, captains Dancer, Thomſon, Gear, Myers, & lieut. Williams, wounded; captain O'Dennell, miſſing.

2d battalion of ditto—capt. Trollope, wounded, ſince dead; captains Dancer and Thornton, and lieut. Macpherſon, wounded.

1ſt battalion of the 5th foot—lieut. col. Oſwald and major Hay, wounded; major Pitt wounded and taken priſoner; capt. Manary, enſigns Wilkinſon, Deane, and Jones, wounded.

1ſt battalion of the 9th foot—lieut. Woodford and quarter-maſter Helles. killed; lieut. Smith wounded and taken priſoner; lieuts Grant and Rothwell, wounded.

2d battalion of the 9th foot—capt. Balfour, killed; lieut. colonol Crew, wounded; enſign French, wounded and taken priſoner; enſign Butter, miſſing.

56th regiment of foot—captains King and Gilman, and lieut. Prates, wounded.

N. B. Lieut. Rowad of the Royal navy, wounded; 4 ſeamen killed; 7 ſeamen wounded.

Three hundred and fifty rank and file of the firſt battalion of the 35th regiment cannot exactly be accounted for, from the nature of the action, from the regiment being ſent immediately to the Helder in charge of priſoners; but it is much feared that nearly one hundred are killed, and the remainder wounded and miſſing.

The return of the Royal artillery, received ſince the general return was cloſed.

Five gunners, 4 gun-drivers, 3 additional gunners, killed; 1ſt lieut. Eligie, wounded and taken priſoner; volunteer John Douglaſs wounded; 8 gunners, 6 gunner-drivers, 4 additional gunners wounded; 7 gunners, 9 gun-drivers, miſſing.

(Signed)

ALEX. HOPE, Aſſiſt. Adj. Gen.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday September 24

His Majeſty came to the Houſe about 3 o'clock, and being ſeated on throne, the Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come hither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following

SPEECH:

"*My Loads and Gentlemen,*

"I HAVE called you together at this unuſual ſeaſon, in order to recommend it to you to conſider the propriety, of enabling me, without delay, to avail myſelf to a further extent of the voluntary ſervices of the Militia, at a moment when an increaſe of our active force abroad may be productive of the moſt important and beneficial conſequences.

"We have ſeen the happy effects of the meaſure which you adopted on this ſubject in the laſt ſeſſion; and the forces which I was thereby enabled to employ have already diſplayed, in the face of the enemy, a courage, diſcipline and ſteadineſs, worthy of the character of Britiſh ſoldiers

"In the ſhort interval ſince the cloſe of laſt ſeſſion, our ſituation and proſpects have, under the bleſſing of Providence, improved beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation. The abilities and valor of the commanders and troops of the combined Imperial armies have continued to be evidently diſplayed. The deliverance of Italy may now be conſidered as ſecured by the reſult of a campaign, equal in ſplendor and ſucceſs, to any of the moſt brilliant recorded in hiſtory: and I have had the heart-felt ſatisfaction of ſeeing the valor of my fleets and armies ſucceſsfully employed to the aſſiſtance of my allies, to the ſupport of our juſt cauſe, and to the advancement of the moſt important intereſts of the Britiſh Empire.

"The kingdom of Naples has been reſcued from the French yoke, and reſtored to the dominion of its lawful ſovereign, and my former connections with that power have been renewed.

"The French expedition to Egypt has continued to be productive of calamity & diſgrace to our enemies, while its ultimate views againſt our eaſtern poſſeſſions have been utterly confounded. The deſperate attempt which they have lately made to extricate themſelves from their difficulties has been defeated by the courage of the Turkiſh forces, directed by the ſkill, and animated by the heroiſm, of a Britiſh officer, with a ſmall portion of my naval force under his command; and the overthrow of that reſtleſs and perfidious power, who, inſtigated by the artifices, and deluded by the promiſes of the French, had entered into their ambitious and deſtructive projects in India, has placed the Britiſh in that quarter, in a ſtate of ſolid and permanent ſecurity.

"The vigilance, deciſion, and wiſdom of the Governor-General in Council, on this great and important occaſion, and the tried abilities and valor of the commanders, officers, and troops employed under his direction, are entitled to my higheſt praiſe.

"There is, I truſt, every reaſon to expect that the effort which I am making for the deliverance of the United Provinces will prove ſucceſsful. The Britiſh arms have reſcued from the poſſeſſion of the enemy the principal port and naval arſenal of the Dutch republic; and although we have to regret the loſs of many brave men in the ſubſequent attack againſt the enemy, whoſe poſition enabled them to obſtruct our progreſs, I have the ſtrongeſt ground to expect that the ſkill of my generals, and the intrepidity of my troops, and of thoſe of my allies, will ſoon ſurmount every obſtacle; and that the fleet which, under the uſurped dominion of France, was deſtined to co-operate in the invaſion of theſe iſlands, may ſpeedily, I truſt, under its ancient ſtandard, partake in the glory of reſtoring the religion, liberty and independence of thoſe provinces, ſo long in intimate union and alliance with this country.

"While you rejoice with me in the events which add ſo much luſtre to the Britiſh character, you will, I am perſuaded, as cordially join in the ſentiments ſo juſtly due to the conduct of my good and faithful ally, the Emperor of Ruſſia; to his magnanimity and wiſdom, directing to ſo many quarters of Europe the force of his extenſive and powerful empire, we are in a great degree, indebted for the ſucceſs of our own efforts, as well as for the rapid and favorable change in the general ſituation of affairs. I have directed copies to be laid before you of theſe engagements which conſolidated and cemented a connection ſo conſonant to the permanent intereſts of my empire, and ſo important at the preſent moment to every part of the civilized world.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

The ample ſupplies which you have granted to me in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion, will, I truſt, ſo nearly provide for the exigencies of the public ſervice, even on the extenſive ſcale which our preſent operations require, as to enable me, without further aid, to continue thoſe exertions to the cloſe of the preſent year: but in order to afford you the convenience of a longer receſs, I recommend it to you to conſider of providing for the expenſes which will be neceſſary in the early part of the enſuing year; and with this view I have ordered the proper eſtimates to be laid before you.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In purſuance of your recommendation, I judged it proper to communicate to my two Houſes of Parliament in Ireland, at the cloſe of their laſt ſeſſion, the ſentiments which you have expreſſed to me reſpecting an incorporating Union with that kingdom. The experience of every day confirms me in the perſuaſion that ſignal benefit would be derived to both countries from that important meaſure, and I truſt that the diſpoſition of my parliament there, will be found to correſpond with that which you have manifeſted for the accompliſhment of a work which would tend ſo much to add to the ſecurity and happineſs of all my Iriſh ſubjects, and to conſolidate the ſtrength and proſperity of the empire."

LONDON, September 24.

This forenoon an expreſs arrived at Mr. Dundas's office from his Royal highneſs the duke of York, with the account of a battle having taken place in Holland on Thurſday laſt, near the village of Bergen, a little way to the northward of Alkmaar. The Ruſſians had volunteered ſtorming the French lines, which ſervice they marched forward to execute on Thurſday morning.—The battle was long and bloody, but the reſult was favorable to the allied arms, 4,000 French and Dutch are ſtated to have been taken priſoners, and a great number of both killed and wounded.—Our loſs was chiefly with the Ruſſians, and the Ruſſian general in chief is ſtated to have loſt an arm, and to have remained a priſoner with the enemy.

The whole loſs of the enemy is reported to be above ten thouſand.

Theſe diſpatches were brought to Yarmouth by the reſolution Lugger, which left the Texel on Sunday morning.

October 1

House of Commons, September 30.

Colonel Gaſcoigne brought up a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, praying relief for the Weſt-India merchants; the object a mere temporary loan to meet the preſent exigency, ariſing from the great quantity of Weſt-India produce on hand. Half a million was the ſum aſked for, and two millions and a half of produce was now lying dead in the ſingle port of Liverpool. There were now 190,000 hogſheads of ſugar on hand, and yet a trifling demand. He concluded with moving leave to lay ſaid petition on the table.

To a queſtion from the ſpeaker, colonel Gaſcoigne ſaid, the merchants would give ample ſecurity, that no eventual loſs ſhould fall on the public.

Mr. Pitt thought the difficulty a ſerious one, and the caſe one of thoſe few in which the houſe ought to grant relief.

The bill to enable his majeſty to avail himſelf of the farther ſervice of the militia went through a committee. On the queſtion for going into the above committee, Mr. Jones conceived it would be a ſpecies of twiddling to keep the Dutch fleet if we did not ſucceed in reſtoring the ſtadtholder.

Mr. Tierney thought alſo, that the getting the fleet, as we did, bound us to purſue the plan for the reſtoration of the ſtadtholder, notwithſtanding what difficulties ſhould ariſe

Mr, Pitt ſaid there was no ſuch engagement, though, in honor, we were bound to uſe every exertion for that effect At the ſame time he took that opportunity of declaring, that nothing had happened to leſſen our aſſurance of ſucceſs, for that, ſince the ſhort time the ſubject was laſt diſcuſſed, advice had been received from our fleets, that they had been received in more than one or two towns as deliverers, and that the ſtandard of the ancient government was erected

The report of the militia bill was then brought up, and ordered to be received to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr Pitt, the houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, on which the following reſolutions were moved and agreed to.

That 12,000 ſeamen including 22,699 marines, be granted to his majeſty for the ſervice of two lunar months, commencing the 1ſt January 1800—A ſum of 444,000l. for wages for the ſame, at the rate of 1l 17s per man, for the above period. A ſum of 456,000l. for maintenance at the rate of 1l. 18s. per man—A ſum of 720,000 for wear and tear of ſhips at the rate of 3l. a man per month—A ſum of 60,000l. for ordnance, at the rate of 5l per month—That a ſum of 3,000,000l. be granted to his majeſty to pay off the exchequer bills iſſued, in conſequence of the exchequer loan bill of laſt ſeſſion, and payable on the firſt day of the ſeſſion.

The report was then brought up and ordered to be received to-morrow, and the committee of ſupply deferred till Wedneſday. Adjourned.

Mr. Pitt, in addition to what he had already ſaid relative to the intelligence from Holland, mentioned, that the advice from our fleets ſtated that at every place where the people of the country could ſhew their real diſpoſitions, they were ſanguine in favor of the Stadtholder, and manifeſted the greateſt joy and exultation.

[The readers of the Argus will pay the attention which it deſerves to this aſſurance from the Britiſh miniſter. If Mr Pitt could have ſpecified any ſuch towns, we ſhou d have heard their names, All the Dutch Gazettes and private letters agree that the Engliſh are behaving in Holland juſt as they did, before our own eyes at Manchester, in the laſt war, when they burnt twelve hundred hogſheads of tobacco.]

LONDON, Sept. 30.

On Friday night an overland diſpatch was received at the India Houſe from Bombay, the contents of which, we are informed, relate to the further operations of the governor general, the earl of Mornington, and lord Clive the governor of Madras, in the Myſore country. The treaſure found in the bullion depot, a few coſs from Seringapatam, affords a hope that a vaſt quantity of ſpecie, in gold mohurs, pagodas, and rupees will be collected. The princes, ſons of the late Tippoo Sultaun, were tolerably well reconciled to their fate at the date of this diſpatch. The principal officers of Tippoo's Dubar were employed in rendering complete ſtatements of the revenue of the country, under the inſpection of the Britiſh government.

September 28.

Suwarrow has removed his head-quarters to Turin, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the Piedmonteſe frontiers, of covering any attack from the Valais, and of keeping open a communication with Switzerland.

Klenau is advancing againſt Genoa, but the badneſs of the roads is an almoſt inſuperable obſtacle to all rapidity of movement.

In Switzerland the allies poſſeſs no force capable of making an effectual ſtand againſt the French. After ſome hard fighting on the 30th and 41ſt ult. Hotze has been driven behind the Irtiſh, and the French are preparing, it is ſuppoſed, to advance againſt the Griſons.

The plans of the archduke in advancing into Suabia have not yet developed themſelves. It is ſaid that the Auſtrians are proceeding towards Manheim. It is not clear that Phillipſburgh has yet been relieved, nor that the army under general Muhler has re-croſſed the Rhine. On the 6th, a French corps of 5000 men croſſed the Rhine to proceed to the Black Foreſt; a ſecond corps was to follow. On the 13th, the French retired from Heidelberg to Manheim, but not in conſequence of any defeat, The news from Holland is not of ſo late a date, by ſome days, as that of which we are already in poſſeſſion. *A column of ten thouſand French troops is arrived at Dort.*

The movements of the Pruſſian troops begin to be rather more active than they have been for ſome time paſt. A body of Pruſſians, but not a ſtrong one, is on their march towards Rees. It is to be encamped between that place and Emmerich.

The Emperor of Ruſſia gives as a reaſon, for prohibiting all intercourſe between Daniſh ſubjects and the Ruſſians, that the Daniſh government has tolerated revolutionary ſocieties.

But the moſt important intelligence, at leaſt to this country, brought by the mail, relates to the commercial ſtate of Hamburg. Our readers are acquainted with the numerous failures which have lately taken place in that city, occaſioned in a great meaſure by enormous ſpeculations. Six houſes failed between the 18th and 20th, one of them a very large houſe, which had conſiderable dealings with England, Holland, America, Spain, Denmark, Ruſſia, Naples, & France. This calamity has rouſed the attention of all the Hamburgh merchants, who have had ſeveral meetings. It was firſt propoſed to follow the plan adopted a few years ago in this country: viz. the iſſue of commercial bills, but this propoſal met with oppoſition. It was at length determined to form a commercial fund of relief, to which ſome of the moſt reſpectable houſes in Hamburgh have ſubſcribed one million and a half of marks. It is hoped that this remedy will be effectual.

General Moreau was ſtill with the army of Italy on the 21ſt Fructidor (September 7) He publiſhed a declaration that day, that the city of Genoa was in a ſtate of ſiege.

A Dutch battalion of 140 men, who firſt gave way in their army in the affair of the 10th, are diſmiſſed, and 14 perſons, officers and privates, are to be ſhot for miſconduct.

September 29.

On Monday evening at eight o'clock, colonel Baillie of the guards, landed at Yarmouth. He came over in the Martin ſloop, commanded by captain Sinclair, with further particulars from his royal highneſs the Duke of York of the affair of the 19th inſt.

After reading the details of the battle in Holland, it is a great *conſolation* to receive aſſurances from his highneſs that its reſult promiſes rather to be uſeful than injurious to the object of the campaign. We know too little of military affairs to perceive on what his highneſs's opinion is founded. If we were to indulge the apprehenſions which ignorance ſuggeſts, we ſhould view the battle of Thurſday laſt as a mortal blow to the hopes of reducing Holland. It appears we have been repulſed by an army certainly inferior in numbers in an attempt to march forward, though we were ſucceſsful on three points out of four. This event will inſpire the enemy with courage; and their numbers and our difficulties will encreaſe.

PARIS, 22 Fructidor, Sept. 8.

The Arts—Some valuable curioſities, collected at Rome, have lately arrived at Paris. The Pope's collection of medals forms a part of this convoy. Theſe medals are methodically arranged in caſkets, which are formed of very fine wood, carved with much taſte, and adorned with Papal eſcutcheons, and other ornaments in gold. There are three or four boxes full of manuſcripts, among which there are ſome of Dante's, with commentaries; ſome of Virgil's, with notes; letters & diſſertation of Galileo, Leonarde de Vinci, &c. &c. Other boxes contain Etruſcan vaſes. They have not yet been completely opened; but it is known the vaſes are thoſe which decorated the library of the Vatican, the paintings on which are highly intereſting, whether we conſider them with regard to the hiſtory of the arts, or of antiquity. There are beſides the beautiful types of the Oriental characters of the Propaganda. This is the only collection of the kind in the world.

Among the principal houſes which have been plundered and burnt on the French being driven out of Naples, are the following, viz.

Princes———Stialiana, Della, Recca, Stronglo, Marſiconuova, Angri, Belmont.

Dukes———Del Popolo, Tarrento, Caſſano, Accadi, Delle Torre, D'Andria.

Marquiſſes of the firſt rank——Littizia, Battilora, Filamarino, Auletta.

Marquiſſes——Kittizia, Ballitoro, Roſa.

Except the princeſs of Belmonti, who is ſuppoſed to have eſcaped with Macdonald, all the other individuals of the above named families were maſſacred. The duke Della Torre, and his brother, the Abbot Filamarino, the Dutcheſs Del Popolo, and other nobles, were dragged through the ſtreets, and then burnt alive. Eighty five, conſiſting of the younger ſons of Noble families, and monks of mount Oliveto, took refuge in the Monaſteries of St Pietra and Majella, where they fortified themſelves, but were all killed in one day; the above families had their houſes ſacked and then burnt. A great number of merchants, among whom were Sig. Manna, Cuomo, and Receia, were alſo killed. They burnt forty people, conſiſting of lawyers, phyſicians, and other partizans of the French. A conſiderably greater number daily are either ſuffocated, hanged, or thrown to the dogs.

The princes of Moliterni and Rocca Romano were elected generaliſſimos of the Neapolitan forces, but the letter does not ſay what became of them. Of thoſe who were hanged among the eccleſiaſtics is named Monſignior Camboni, biſhop of Capri. The families of the members of the new government, whoſe names are detailed, were alſo put to death, after ſuffering every ſpecies of cruelty, &c. After all this, the Neapolitans ſung *Te Deum!*

EDINBURGH, October 1.

The expedition againſt Holland was undertaken for the avowed purpoſe of reſtoring the ancient order of things, and of reſcuing the United Provinces from the influence of the French. This effect was to be produced by the active co-operation and aſſiſtance of the Dutch themſelves, who, we were aſſured, were impatient to throw off the yoke of France. The military force that was ſent was ſtrong enough to have induced the people to have expreſſed that impatience, and to have declared themſelves—Have they done ſo? It is abſurd to ſay that they were repreſſed by the French force in that country; becauſe, in the firſt place, we are aſſured by the Miniſterialiſts themſelves, that the French are only in the proportion of one to three to the Dutch troops; and in the next place, it is allowed that the great majority of the men who have fought againſt our's were Dutch. Have there been ſerious inſurrections in any part of the Provinces? We have not heard of one—We have read indeed of a partial attempt of the Orangiſts, on the ſide of Guelderland, but no force joined them, and the inſurgents themſelves were diſarmed and diſperſed by the Pruſſians, who informed the Dutch Commandant of Arnheim, that they would take care ſuch ſcenes ſhould not be repeated. This is a moſt important fact, It ſhews not only the

anxiety of the Prussian Cabinet to preserve its neutrality, but it proves that any attempt to invade the provinces on that side will be resisted.

Is the force we have sent strong enough to conquer Holland, or is it meant to persist in the expedition even after it is clearly ascertained that the sentiments of the Dutch are not with us? Every man who considers the difficulties which the nature of the country, and the resistance of the people, would oppose to such an enterprize, added to the waste of British blood and treasure, which must be the inevitable consequence, will, we are persuaded, answer that we ought not.—Now we can abandon the enterprize without disgrace—we can say to the Dutch—"We conceived you wished to be released from the influence and power of France. We afforded you the means—you reject them—we leave you to yourselves."

From the expedition against Holland, we turn to the general objects of the war against France. Every thing tends to prove that the Emperor of Germany has no intention of employing his forces for the purpose of effecting a change in the government of France—of this ministers are, we believe fully convinced. His Imperial majesty confesses it. Through the medium of the Archduke Charles, he says, in a circular letter addressed to the Princes of the Empire, that if all the states furnished their contingents, the French will be forced to the conditions of peace laid down as a basis in the resolution of the Empire in 1795. If these conditions then could be obtained, which had not in view any change in the form of government in France, he would then make peace with the French Republic.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Copy of a letter transmitted from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. to Even Nepean, Esq.

Speedy, Gibraltar, August 21.

'My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that on the 9th inst. in company with the Defender British privateer, of Gibraltar, of 14 guns, we captured the Spanish vessels Santo Christo de Gracia, of 8 guns, 6 and 9 pounders; name unknown, 10 guns, 6 and 9 pounders; name unknown, 4 guns, fixes, after an action of two hours and an half.

Upon seeing us they ran into a small sandy bay, 5 leagues to the eastward of Cape de Gatte, and moored in a close line, within a boat's length of the beach; we engaged them an hour and three quarters under sail, before we could gain soundings, although not more than a cable's length distant from the rocks; but finding the enemy had much the advantage from our constant change of position, I determined to push for an anchorage, & was so fortunate as to effect one within pistol shot of the centre vessel: after three quarters of an hour close action the Spaniards took to their boats, cutting the cables of two of the vessels, which drove on shore; they were, however, all brought off by our boats under a constant fire of musquetry from the hills.

The privateer having 22 men, was obliged to stand out to procure assistance from a boat she had in the offing, and could not reach the anchorage, till the conclusion of the action. The conduct of her commander was highly meritorious throughout, and must have accelerated the event. The officers and men under my command behaved in such a manner as would have insured our success against a more formidable enemy. The Speedy had but a few men wounded, the Defender one, neither dangerous. We found two men dead on board the Spaniards. The remainder of their crews escaped on shore.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Jah. Brenton.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated New-York, November 22.

Yesterday I attended the Mayor's court in this city as a spectator—the trial of Mr. Frothingham, as conductor of the Argus, came on; the business was opened by Josiah O. Hoffman as attorney general. The bench consisted of Judge Radcliff, Richard Harrison, recorder, R. Vack, mayor.—This trial is important only on two accounts: First, because an innocent man suffers: Secondly, the precedent it establishes, and the ridiculously infamous doctrine advocated and promulgated by Mr. Hoffman attorney general—no evidences were sworn on either side, except C. Colden assistant attorney general, and major general Hamilton himself.

Mr. Colden stated, that at the instance of a letter from major general Hamilton, he had called at the office of the Argus, and was introduced by Mrs. Greenleaf to mr. Frothingham, as conductor of the business; that after some conversation mr. D said, he *expected* that he was liable for any publications which appeared in the Argus, but repeatedly observed, that he saw no criminality in the present instance as it respected him, the piece in dispute, having been copied from another paper: He (Colden) added, that in pursuance of this declaration mr. Frothingham was arrested.

Major general Hamilton was sworn, and called upon, on the part of the state, to prove that he was innocent of the charges alledged against him. This was objected to by mr. B. Livingston of counsel for the defendant: and the objection admitted by the court; The *amorous general* was then called upon to explain certain inuendoes in the indictment, respecting speculation, &c This having been done he was asked what was generally understood by *secret service money*: being very well versed in the vernacular tongue, he found some difficulty in the explanation; but gave it as his opinion that it meant money appropriated by a government, generally for *corrupt purposes*, as it respected the country and government in which it was to be distributed, but in support of the government which *gave it!* He was then asked whether he considered the *Aurora* as *hostile* to the government of the United States? And he replied in the *affirmative!* This closed the testimony.

Mr. Brokholst Livingston then attempted to prove that Mr. Frothingham was not responsible; that his declaration to mr Colden should not be admitted as proof against him, and that the attorney ought to have arrested the Editor. In reply to this mr. Hoffman contended, that every journeyman and apprentice in the printing office, was liable to a prosecution, as having been accessary to the publication of the libel, and consequently mr. Frothingham, as foreman of the Office, was particularly so. To this extravagant and I might say infamous doctrine, mr. Livingston replied with his usual pertinency and elequence—mr. Livingston offered to adduce proofs, of the situation in which mr. Frothingham was placed in the office of the Argus, but this was over-ruled by the court. He then went into an examination on the publication, and having dissected it in a masterly manner, concluded his defence with a few general observations. This is a very brief sketch of the outlines of this trial. From the well known *moderation* of our mayor, &c. there can be but very little doubt of mr. Frothingham being treated as severely as is consistent with party prudence. For my part I am astonished sometimes, at the unqualified assertions which I frequently see in party newspapers, on the characters of individuals; no state or country has ever exhibited more flagrant and gross violations of decency in this respect, than your state. The unrestrained abuse which has been lavished by the federal party, and their satellites in Pennsylvania, on Judge M'Kean at the late election, surpasses every thing of the kind I ever beheld: It is a kind of warfare which I detest, and which I am proud no republican Editor resorts to.

Mr. Hoffman's doctrine of Libels, and Mr. Tracey's plan of a war with France are of a piece.

I had nearly omitted informing you that the jury found a verdict of "guilty" but recommended Mr. F. to the *mercy* of the court: Judge Radcliff replied, that the Court were pleased with the recommendation, as they felt favorably disposed towards the prisoner: "*O Man! O World!*"

BALTIMORE, November 30.

Extract of of a letter from a gentleman in Nevis, to a gentleman in this city, dated 4th November 1799.

"This day I had the pleasure to see an American sloop of war, supposed to be the Baltimore, carry an elegant French brig of about 16 guns with her top mast carried away, into St. Kitts as a prize, the national under the American colors.

RALEIGH, November 20.

On Friday last col. *Benjamin Williams*, of this city, was elected Governor of this state for the ensuing year by the General Assembly: and on Friday last, in the presence of both Houses of the legislature, he took the necessary oath of qualification.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, December, 6.

A Republican Beef Roast took place on Wednesday the 27th November, at Miller's Tavern, where a number of respectable inhabitants of the counties of Essex, and King & Queen assembled, for the purpose of celebrating the probable preponderance of democratic principles in the United States, and in particular for the election of a republican governor in the state of Pennsylvania.

The following patriotic Toasts were drank and applauded by repeated huzzas on the part of the company.—

1. The sovereignty of the people—may they never be deprived of their rights by the constituted, or any other authority whatever.

2. Thomas Jefferson—may his eminent talents, his well tried integrity, and his republican virtues, secure to him the next presidential appointment.

3. The fundamental principles of the constitution—may it be pruned of its exuberances that lead to monarchy, or aristocracy.

4. Moderation with temper, but firmness in support of genuine republicanism.

5. The people of Pennsylvania—may their zeal in favor of democratic principles be rewarded with every blessing that free men can ask for.

6. The prominent republican characters of Virginia, Madison, Taylor, Giles, Monroe, J. and W. Nicholas, &c. &c.

7. Success to our mission to France—may the union be cemented by ties, terrible to despots as well domestic as foreign.

8. A repeal of the unconstitutional and corrupt Alien and Sedition Laws.

9. May the spirit of the naval, and regular land armaments diminish in proportion to the principles of oppression they contain.

10. The militia of the United States—may it be considered as the bulwark of the nation, and the safety of the people.

11. Peace with all the world; but if we are forced into a war, let it be with a monarchy, not a republic.

12. Success to the French arms against the combination of despots, and may the blood-thirsty Suwarrow meet with the fate that his savage inhumanity justly merits.

13. The spirit of seventy-six—may we frequently resort to first principles.

14. Virginia—May she profit by the virtuous example of her sister state, Pennsylvania.

15. To the memory of the first of patriots, George Nicholas, of Kentucky.

16. May union of interests produce union of sentiments in the people of America; and may that accordance be founded in principles of genuine liberty.

—DIED—

On Wednesday morning last, EBENEZER MAULE, of this city.

On Thursday last when the delegates of assembly met, Mr. Madison nominated Mr Monroe for the office of Governor.

The house then proceeded to ballot for a Senator of Congress. Mr. John Taylor had, on Wednesday preceding, named Mr. Wilson Nicholas: Mr. Richard Bland Lee now rose, and nominated Mr. John Page. He entered into a very warm eulogium on the services, the sufferings, and the virtues of Mr. Page, who had spent a great part both of his fortune and of his life, in defending the liberties of America. Mr. Lee observed that he did indeed differ from Mr Page in many points of opinion. But this did not diminish Mr Lee's sense of the greatness of his merit. Mr. Lee, at the same time, expressed in the strongest language, his high opinion of Mr. Nicholas, of his abilities, his patriotism, and his probity, although he should vote against him, in favor of a gentleman possessing the same qualities in a no less eminent degree.

Mr. Samuel Tyler spoke next. He began by expressing his high opinion of the gentleman proposed by the member from Loudoun county. He could not, however, help thinking it extraordinary that the gentleman should propose to nominate Mr. Page in opposition to Mr Nicholas, with whom he was connected by consanguinity, by marriage, and in short by every tie which could unite political characters together. He thought that it was taking an improper freedom with Mr. Page to bring him forward, without his consent or knowledge, for the gentleman had yesterday declared that he had no communication from Mr. Page authorising him to make such a proposal; neither could any person be sure that Mr. Page, if elected, would serve. Mr. Tyler signified his resolution to vote for Mr Nicholas, and hinted though in distant terms, that this measure of bringing forward Mr. Page was chiefly with a view to divide the republican interest.

Mr. Lee rose again, and observed that he had authority from a member of that house to say that Mr. Page, if elected, would serve.

Mr. Giles was happy to hear so honorable a testimony to the character of Mr. Page, and especially from a gentleman who had been at the head of the opposition to him. Mr. Giles spoke for a considerable time, but the lateness of the hour, as the Argus is just going to press, makes it impossible for us to go into the debate.

A message was received from the Senate, signifying their agreement to a joint ballot of the two Houses, for a Senator for Congress. This was taken, and we understand that Mr. Nicholas was chosen by an hundred and eleven votes against forty-nine.

In mere self defence, we must again beg leave to observe that these minutes are given entirely from memory, and that we could not possibly get room for inserting even one half of what we recollected. The reader is therefore requested to receive this sketch with many grains of allowance.

Translated from the Spanish.

OFFICIAL.

DECLARATION OF WAR,

BY THE

KING OF SPAIN

AGAINST THE

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

SIR,

I have received from St. Antonio Carnel a letter dated the seventh instant, a copy whereof I now enclose you.

SIR,

Mr. Mariano Luis de Urquijo has written to us as follows:

His majesty has just received information that the Emperor of Russia, with whom his Majesty had sufficient reasons to believe himself to be perfectly at peace, had declared War against Spain, and ordered the sequestration of all the vessels and goods which Spanish subjects may have belonging to them in his dominions, without alledging, in support of this unjust and unexpected measure, any other reason but the scrupulous sincerity with which his majesty has complied with treaties with the French Republic; at the same time mentioning as a pretence for so strange a determination, the circumstance of the Russian Charge d'Affaires at this court having quitted it;—whereas the truth is, that the sending him away in 24 hours, did not take place but in consequence of official intelligence being received of our Charge d'Affairs in Russia having been suddenly ordered out of St. Petersburgh, without even allowing him the necessary time to collect his papers, which he left with his majesty's Vice Consul, whom, without telling him any reason, or allowing him time to procure carriages, they also ordered out of said court within 12 hours. Such unprecedented proceedings from a sovereign who seems to overlook the regard which crowned heads ought to shew one another, even in acts of hostility, have put his majesty under the painful necessity of vindicating his own dignity, and of securing the rights of his subjects, by all the means that are warranted by the right of reprisals and that of *WAR*, which his majesty doth hereby declare against the said sovereign of Russia; directing at the same time that all and every the vessels and goods belonging to subjects of the said power, shall be sequestrated, and that War shall be made against them, and no intercourse whatever be had with them, until the insult offered unto his Majesty shall have been fully revenged, or a proper satisfaction given for it.

I send you the above for information, and as far as regards you, to enable you to comply with the same.

I sincerely remain, &c.

(Signed)

El Principe de Monforti

To his Excellency Count de Cumbre Hermosa.

Puerto de Santa Maria,

On Tuesday last, the Senate of the Assembly of this state proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. Archibald Stuart, *Esq. the republican candidate, was elected by a majority of nine votes against five. Mr.* Humphrey Brooke, *was re elected Clerk.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the plantation of the late Major Stephen Southall, about the 10th instant, (November) a likely

Sorrel Horse,

five feet eleven inches high, with a long mane and switch tail, and a star in his forehead; he trots and gallops well, is an excellent draught horse.

Whoever can give any information, so that he may be recovered, will, besides all reasonable expenses, get the above reward, on application to the printer, or

(3t) GEO. F. STRAS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Buckingham county, on the head waters of Davis and Bear Creeks, and Appomattox River, a SMALL RED HEIFER YEARLING, with a small star in the forehead, two years old some time last summer; no mark in the ear perceivable,—appraised to five dollars.

HENRY FLOOD.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Buckingham county, a RED STEER with a white back and belly, supposed to be rising three years old, marked with a crop and slit in each ear—appraised to three pounds ten shillings.

HENRY C. BELL.

September 11th, 1799.

Mrs. BELL,

FROM CHARLESTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Richmond and the public in general, that she will open a

Boarding School,

for the Tuition of Children and Young Ladies, and will Teach Reading and Writing gramatically—also Plain Work, Marking, Open Work, and Embroidery—also the first Rudiments of Drawing, such as Vines or Flowers—Those who favour her with encouragement, may depend on every attention being paid to their Education and Morals—She will be glad to take in Needle Work or Mantua Making——She resides near the Market House in the upper part of the house occupied by Mr. John Hayes, Merchant.

Richmond, Dec. 5th, 1799.

Notice.

Pursuant to a decree of the worshipful Court of Hanover,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE,

At Mr. Thomas Anderson's Tavern, in the second fork of said county, on Monday the 6th day of January 1800,

12 Likely Negroes,

Consisting of Men, Women, and Children, being a part of the estate of Thomas Anderson, deceased, lent to his widow Fanny, during her life, and who is since deceased, now to be divided between the grand children of said decedents, agreeable to his will.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers upon their giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.——All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to bring them forward on or before the day aforementioned for settlement.

By the Executor.

Hanover 3d December, 1799. tds

10 Dollars Reward

Strayed or Stolen,

From the city of Richmond, on the 25th October last, a very elegant

Blood Bay HORSE,

Five feet high, handsomely foxed and nicked, with his right hind foot white, a small knot upon the same leg, just above the pastern joint, a short high rump, several saddle spots, a few white hairs upon his left buttock, a short thin switch tail, where he couples rather higher on the right than the left side, goes admirably, and is when mounted a very gay horse, being one of great spirit. Any person delivering the said horse to me at Buck Island, in the county of Albemarle, or to John Wood of Richmond, shall receive the above reward, together with their expenses defrayed in travelling to either of the above places.

W. Wood.

Dec. 1, 1799.

LEWIS WERCQ,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that having dissatisfied several persons on account of his being obliged to lose a considerable time in going to the stores to make choice of the articles of clothing wanted; he will in future be provided with patterns from every store, with the lowest fixed prices, and in order also to avoid the length of his accounts for the small articles, he will fix a reasonable price for the furnishing of them to every suit or garment of clothing.

Richmond, December 2, 1799.

THE OFFICE OF THE

National Magazine

IS now kept in a room at Col. Goodall's near the Capitol, in Richmond, where subscriptions for that work are received. The 3d number will be ready for subscribers within a few days. Any gentleman who may have received the first number and missed the subsequent ones, is desired to call as above; punctual attention will be given either by myself or clerk.

Subscriptions are likewise received at the office of the National Magazine for the following works:—

"A NEW AND UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER," by Joseph Scott of Philadelphia; the first volume of this valuable work is now in hand, ready for subscribers:—

"THE PROSPECT BEFORE US," a political work, by James T. Callender; this book is in the press and will be published in the month of December instant:—

"THE REPUBLICAN," a weekly paper just established in Petersburg by Lyon & Field:—

"A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES," by Thomas Henty, Editor of "*An Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland*;" this work is in the press and is expected to be published the ensuing winter:—

"THE BEE," a republican paper published by Charles Holt, in New London, Connecticut, at the reduced price of ONE DOLLAR a year.

The Editor of the "*Bee*" has received a liberal support in this state; he certainly deserves more; situated as he is between *two fires*, John Adams, with his war-hawks, spies and informers on one side, and Timothy Dwight at the head of the *New-England Illuminati* on the other, the wonder is that he is not *roasted alive*; attacked at once with civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, he must possess an uncommon share of firmness to stem the double current of persecution and steadfastly pursue the path of his duty. The present prosecution against him for administering salutary advice to his young countrymen, to prevent their falling into habits of vice and dissipation, and enlisting into a standing army, must very much injure his interest. No efforts, however base, are left untried by a powerful party to suppress the Bee; every republican, every friend of virtue ought then to wish it success.

Post Riders who carry the National Magazine to the adjacent counties are desired to call for such numbers as are wanting.

J. LYON.

Richmond, Dec. 2d. 1799.

N. B. One or two Journeymen Printers may find constant work, by applying at the office of the National Magazine.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 15th instant, going from this city to Louisa county, a dark complected Negro Man, named

RANDALL:

He is a well set fellow, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 35 years of age, rather bow-legged; had on when he eloped, a short blue coat and overalls—I rather suppose if he is not lurking about this city, he is at Mr. Harris's in the county of Caroline, near Cook's Ford, as he was raised in that family—he also has some connections in Petersburg, or he may probably go to Charles-City, as he was sold to me by Mr. M'Claran of that county.——Any person that will apprehend the said fellow and secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and if delivered to me all reasonable charges paid.

EDMUND GRADY.

Richmond, Nov 22d, 1799. (1)

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against employing or harbouring said fellow at their peril E. G.

COMMITTED to the jail of Chesterfield county, a Negro Man of a yellowish complexion and bushy head of hair, about five feet seven or eight inches high, about 23 or 4 years old; he has a scar on his upper lip, one on the side of his nose, and several small bumps on his breast: he calls himself by the name of BILLY, says his master bought him from the Eastern Shore last Spring, and carrying him to Cumberland River, he made his escape: He further says he does not remember his master's first name, but he believes his surname is BARRY.—His clothing consisted of a blue sailor's jacket, a spotted velveret under ditto, and striped Virginia cloth overhalls. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

October 19, 1799. (epm t.f)

IT is proposed to publish an answer to John Adams's work, entitled "*A Defence of the American Constitutions,*" in an octavo volume, which shall contain between 4 and 500 pages, and which shall be delivered to subscribers for two dollars. Those who wish to engage copies, are invited to leave their names at the offices of the several republican presses.

FOR SALE,

On board the schooner Hazard, William Whitmash master (lying at Rocketts) a few Pipes of excellent Hollands GIN and FRENCH BRANDY.——For terms apply to the Captain on board.

Dec. 3.

BLANK

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

For sale at this Printing-Office.

JUST RECEIVED

From LEE & CO's Patent Medicine Store Baltimore, and for Sale at this Office,

HAMILTON'S

CELEBRATED WORM LOZENGES

WORMS,

WHEN generated in the human body, being the cause of many internal afflictions, equally fatal to the constitution of men, women and children; the proprietor of THESE LOZENGES, recommends to all classes of persons a perusal of the following useful information.

DESCRIPTIONS OF WORMS, AND THE SYMPTOMS BY WHICH THEY ARE KNOWN.

Worms, with which the inhabitants of North America are most commonly afflicted, may be said to be of three descriptions, by the Latins called TENIA, TERES and ASCARIDES.

The TENIA or TAPE WORM, so called from its flatness and resemblance to tape, is from two thirds of an inch to 40 feet in length, and has from one joint to six hundred; their symptoms are various, but are generally accompanied with pains about or below the stomach, pains in the head and thighs, lowness of spirits, and an irregular appetite. These are the most dangerous to be afflicted with, as they frequently, by their great irritation, occasion fits, convulsions, and all its train of alarming symptoms.

The TERES or ROUND WORM, is from two inches to a foot in length; may be known by pains in the stomach or bowels, a disagreeable smell of the breath, itching in the nose, an unhealthy look, or a starting and grinding of the teeth when sleeping.

The ASCARIDES, so called from their continual motion, are small white worms, with sharp pointed heads; are known either by a pain and emptiness at the stomach when fasting, or by a disagreeable, troublesome itching, which is often taken for the piles.

Persons having any of the symptoms that are thus described, may with propriety have recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES: it being a medicine, independent of its singular efficacy as a vermifuge, so perfectly innocent & mild in its operation, that if no worms exist in the body, it cannot injure the youngest infant; and so far from disagreeable to take, like most other medicines, it is so inviting in appearance and so pleasant in taste, that children are generally fond of it.

The cures these LOZENGES have effected on persons from infancy to old age, are not only extraordinary but numerous: and so well authenticated, as to impress every candid enquirer with the conviction of the virtues of this medicine being unquestionable.

RECENT CURE

Selected from many hundreds in possession of the proprietor, who invites likewise for the inspection of the curious several specimens of worms of uncommon sizes, one of which measures four yards and three quarters in length.

ELIZABETH HADLEY of Howard street Baltimore, was dreadfully afflicted with the Tape Worm for nearly two years, which rendered her totally incapable of attending her family, producing the most excruciating pains in her back and side, with loss of appetite, continued sickness at the stomach, and wasting away and weakness of the body: the best medical advice was followed in vain, till hearing of several surprising cures performed by *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, she was induced to try them, the second dose succeeded in bringing away the worm in several pieces, which measured in the whole between four and five feet in length—She is now rapidly recovering from her former grievous complaint, and wishes to do all in her power to extend the knowledge of this invaluable remedy.

JAMES HADLEY.

(Sold in Boxes at ONE DOLLAR, and in Packets at HALF A DOLLAR.)

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

An infallible and immediate cure, at once using without a particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition. It is universally esteemed the most safe and pleasant, as well as effectual remedy ever discovered, and may be used with the greatest propriety by pregnant women, or on the youngest infants.

(In boxes at three quarters of a dollar each)

OSBORN'S IMPROVED ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,

Eminently containing the medicinal properties of that celebrated anti rheumatic, combined with the most powerful and vivifying stimulants—prepared in pills, and in a fluid state for external use. The pills strengthen the tone of the stomach, remove cold or windy complaints, promote the circulation of the blood and insensible perspiration, and by throwing off the redundant humors of the body in this salutary manner, effectually relieve the most inveterate rheumatism, gout, palsy, dropsy, &c. The fluid Essence from its warm and penetrating nature excels every other application for sprains, bruises, white swelling, numbness, and rheumatic pains, and has effected more cures, than all the medicines ever before made public.

A single bottle or box (or both as the case may require) will prove a complete remedy in slight or recent complaints, and has never been known to fail when persisted in to effect a permanent cure in any case whatever.

*** This Medicine will be found on analysis to contain more than three times the quantity of the pure and medicinal part of Mustard, than is found in any other preparation pretending to similar qualities, whether American or imported.

(Price one dollar, each bottle or box.)

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS.

Dr HAHN's FEVER PILLS, for preventing bilious or yellow fever.

Dr. HAHN's MOSCHETOE TINCTURE.

TASTELESS AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, for the cure of Venereal Complaints. Dec. 1.

☞ *Important Object of Speculation*

THE Subscriber proposes to SELL, and give immediate possession, that pleasant seat, called

POWHATAN,

Lying on James River, adjacent to the city of Richmond, containing about 3000 acres, bordering on the river three quarters of a mile, and extending outwards nearly in form of a parallelogram; it is well watered and timbered with a vast deal of fine pine and white oak, convenient to which on the same estate is lately erected a valuable Manufacturing and Saw Mill.

The quality of the land is generally adapted to the culture of grain, and some parts of it would produce good tobacco. The improvements on it are, one of the most commodious and best built Brick Houses in the state, with an excellent Ice-House, and such Offices, and Fruit Trees, as are usually attached to the like premises. There is some very good Meadow Land under improvement, with two Fisheries.

This estate possesses many other advantages, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, but will readily occur to an observer, some of which are, the many handsome sites for building in view of Richmond, and some of the most convenient water lots contiguous to Rocketts, for wharves and warehouses, which, judiciously laid out, would meet a ready sale at a much higher price than now held. ——One fifth of the purchase money being paid down, an extensive credit will be allowed for the balance, on a punctual payment of interest.

Also,—A very valuable Tobacco and Grain Plantation in Powhatan county, on Deep Creek, containing about 1500 acres, 300 of which are excellent low grounds, and a great portion of that reclaimed into arable and meadow, from which natural grass enough might be annually cut to support 50 head of cattle. It lies in a desirable neighbourhood, about 45 miles from Richmond, with good dwelling and out-houses, two miles from the Appamattox and twelve from the James River navigation—— Upon a contract for these lands being concluded, 30 or 40 Negroes, with Stocks of every kind, will also be sold.

WILLIAM MAYO, Jun.

October, 1799. [*tf*]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY

From the subscriber living in the lower end of Goochland, near Tuckahoe, on the 25th of August, a negro woman named

CREASY,

but who generally calls herself NANCY WHITE. She is of a light complexion, round full faced, and very likely—about twenty years old; had on when she went off an India cotton petticoat and short gown and a felt hat. I purchased her in Richmond some years ago of William Robertson, and I expect she is lurking about Richmond, Manchester, or probably got to Petersburg, at which places she has connexions or acquaintances, particularly at the two last mentioned places.——Any person who will deliver the said runaway to the subscriber, or secure her in any jail and give him information thereof, shall receive the above reward.

Edward B. Jennings.

Goochland, Nov 14 1799 (w)

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT

Engravings,

With their KEYS,

[*By JOHN TRUMBULL, Esq.*]

One representing the BATTLE at BUNKER's HILL and DEATH of Gen. WARREN. June 17, 1775.

The other, the DEATH of Gen. MONTGOMERY in the ATTACK of QUEBEC, Dec. 1775.

They are in handsome GILT FRAMES—Price *EIGHTY DOLLARS.*

—Where also may be had—

[Price One Dollar, in Boards.]

BURK's HISTORY OF THE

Late War in Ireland,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

United Irish Association

From the first meeting at *Belfast*, to the landing of the French at *Kilala.*

BOOKER'S

Patent Threshing Machine.

EXPERIENCE has enabled the subscriber to introduce several material improvements in the construction of his Patent Threshing Machine; he has contracted the size, and rendered the whole more simple, whereby it is less liable to get out of order, & may be erected & wrought by less skilful hands than formerly. It is now so reduced in size & so joined together, that the largest may be taken down without injury and removed in a common waggon—the sizes are so varied that one or other will suit any Farmer, being made from two to five feet drums. The different sizes will thrash nearly in proportion to the length of their drums—a four feet drum machine will certainly with ease get out clean from the straw one hundred bushels of wheat, of middling quality in one day, some now in use have thrashed above two hundred bushels in a day, but the quantity thrashed will depend a good deal on the quality of the grain and length of straw as well as management in the operation. In consequence of the above mentioned improvements, the subscriber is enabled to furnish them at his SHOP in Richmond, at the following prices;

a two feet drum machine (the large wheel excepted) at			24 Dollars,
a three feet	do.	do.	do. 32
a four feet	do.	do.	do. 40
a five feet	do.	do.	do. 50

The large wheel is so simple, that any carpenter can build it from having had a slight view of one.

Or where the employers choose to build on their own farms, they finding all materials and board for the workmen,

a two feet drum machine (including large wheel) at			24 Dollars,
a three feet	do.	do.	do. 32
a four feet	do.	do.	do. 40
a five feet	do.	do.	do. 50

For those that choose to build for themselves, he will furnish the small machinery, viz:

wheels, whirls, &c. for a two feet drum machine complete,	7 dolls. & irons 6 dolls
do. for a three feet do.	9
do. for a four feet do.	12
do for a five feet do.	15

Bands are not included in the foregoing prices, different persons choosing bands of different materials, as well as of different sizes; but the subscriber decidedly recommends raw hide bands, for the making of which he will give directions, or will furnish them at twenty cents per lb. a band for the three feet machine ought to weigh about 60 lbs.

Licenses for using Booker's Patent Threshing Machines, are not included in the foregoing charges, they will be granted at the following rates:

For a two feet drum machine,		10 Dollars
a three feet	do.	do. 14
a four feet	do.	do. 18
a five feet	do.	do. 21

Early applications by those who intend furnishing themselves with machines for next crop, will not only insure such as will be well executed, but will also much oblige the subscriber by enabling him to make adequate preparations in laying in materials and engaging proper workmen to execute what may be necessary in good time, for want of timely applications it was not in his power to build as many as were called for in the latter end of last summer.

The patentee would dispose of his patent right in some of the distant counties, and in the other states.

WILLIAM BOOKER.

SMALL-POX.

The Magistrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the

Inoculation of the Small-Pox,

AT the House belonging to the Estate of JOHN TABB, Esq deceased, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the situation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all those who wish to avail themselves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

LOST OR MISLAID,

A Black Leather Trunk of Books,

CONTAINING among others, Hume and Smollett's History of England; the Bee; the Spectator; Dibden's Musical Tour; Smith's Wealth of Nations, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, &c. The trunk was put on board of the Sophia, capt. Fellinden, bound for Petersburg and Richmond, about three months ago, and is supposed to have been taken to Richmond by mistake. Any information respecting the Trunk or Books, will be thankfully received by Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Richmond, or Messrs. Ross & DOUGLAS, Petersburg.

November 25th, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

MEDICAL BOOKS.

As they are second-hand, and the owner wishes to dispose of them as soon as possible, they will be sold very cheap.

August 13.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Several Journeymen

TAILORS,

who shall receive the highest wages given in this city. Apply to

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Richmond, Nov. 11, 1799.

Thomas Rutherfoord and Co.

Have received, per the Molly from Liverpool, an additional supply of White and Brown

Irish Linens.

They have also still on hand, a small assortment of

Blankets,
Kendal Cottons,
Cloths, and
Flannels,

Which as they are now anxious to close sales of these articles, they will sell at a reduced advance.

Richmond, 15th Nov. 1799. (1m)

FOR SALE,

The tract of Land

WHEREON I now live, containing 433 acres, lying in the upper end of Chesterfield county, on Skinquarter creek.—There is land enough cleared to work seven or eight hands to advantage, great part of the cleared land is fresh and in good order, thirty or forty acres of which is fine meadow land, all that is to clear is fine tobacco land—There are on the premises, a good Dwelling House, 28 by 18, Kitchen with two rooms, Meat-House and Dairy, likewise a Stable, good Granaries, and Tobacco House.—Liberal payments will be allowed the purchaser and the land seen by application to the subscriber.

Joseph Mosely.

Chesterfield, June 25th, 1799. (ep tf.)

In Council, June 25, 1799.

THE Executive of Virginia will receive Proposals either for the importation from Europe, or for the manufacturing within this state of

4000 Stand of Arms

to be delivered at Richmond in the course of the present year, each stand to consist of a musket, the length of the barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the size of eighteen to the pound, a double bridled lock, upon the best construction, neat brass or iron mounting, steel ramrod, and to be well stocked with black walnut, and a bayonet one foot five inches in the blade. Proposals will also be received for supplying six hundred pistols, holsters, swords, scabbards and belts for the equipment of cavalry.

By order of the Executive,

Attest, A. BLAIR, c. c.

Notice.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

Taylor,

FROM New York, respectfully informs the citizens of this Commonwealth, that he will commence business on Monday the 7th of October, at a house near Mr. Bowler's Tavern, where all business in his line will be carried on in a manner which he hopes will give general satisfaction ——Fashions of the seasons will be particularly attended to.

Richmond, Oct. 4th, 1799.

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Fredericksburg on the 5th of August, 1799, a negro woman named

BIDDY,

formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Walker, dec. of Richmond—She is pretty well known in that place—She has a husband belonging to Mr. Nicolson, a rope maker by trade—& I suppose she is lurking somewhere about that place——I will give the above reward for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again. If brought home to me in Fredericksburg, I will pay all reasonable expenses, exclusive of the reward. All persons are forwarned harboring her at their peril.

WILLIAM JAMES.

Fredericksburg, Oct. 15, 1799.

This day is Published

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, *Jun.*

And for Sale at his Printing Office, a few doors above Bowler's Tavern,

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK For 1800.

☞ Great allowance made to wholesale purchasers.

October 21, 1799.

Bartlett Still

Has received by the late arrivals, and is now opening,

A Complete Assortment of FALL AND FANCY

GOODS

Of the newest Fashions,

CONSISTING of Kendal Cottons
White and coloured Plains
Rose and striped Blankets, Flannels
Cloths, Kerseymeres and Baize,
Striped, plain and twill'd coatings
Swandown and Marseilles waistcoatings
Manchester Stuffs and dimities
Cotton, silk and yarn hosiery
Calicoes and Chintzes
Indian taffities and lustrings
Sattins, persians and peelings
Silk and kid gloves
Camel hair shawls and cardinals
Nelson's flag handkerchiefs and plumes
Laces, edgings and silk zones
Linnens and cambrick
Russia drilling and sheeting
Ticklenburg and British oznaburgs
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